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mained in Italy up to, or even later, than 1613. This seems also to be the opinion of Lacroix, who supposes that Castro was called to the court of the viceroy of Naples, the Count of Lemos, the most assiduous patron of literary men, who succeeded the Count of Benevento in 1609. Finally Lacroix adds: "Il ne paraît, en effet, que bien plus tard à Valence, où il ressuscite l'Académie des Montañeses del Parnaso."⁸

We know that many of Castro's plays were written early, and that some of them soon became popular, nevertheless no authorized edition of his works appeared before 1618. 9

These facts lead us to the conclusion that some unusual event in the author's life had caused him to delay the preparation of an edition of his plays. This event might well have been a prolonged stay in Italy during which the vigor of his literary energies had been somewhat abated by his military or political duties.

The editor states that in 1603 Castro probably left for Italy to assume the governorship of Scigliano (p. 23). He seems here to have forgotten the fact already noted by himself (p. 8); namely, that Castro was in Valencia on January 14, 1604; since he is mentioned by Tárrega as taking part in a *Juego de Cañas* on that day.

Part II of the introduction is devoted to a discussion of the manuscript and the play itself. The editor, upon internal evidence of defective rhyme and missing verses, discredits the statements of Schack and Barrera that the manuscript is an autograph. He is also of the opinion that Act iii is falsely attributed in the manuscript to Calderón, basing his conclusion upon the belief that Castro and Calderón never worked in collaboration, and also upon the fact that the third act constitutes the weakest portion of the drama.

The play, which is here published for the first time, is divided into three *jornadas*. The last act is particularly noticeable among other defects for the weakness of intrigue. We might,

⁸ L. c., p. 2.

⁹ It should be noted, however, that two single plays, *El Amor Constante* and *El Caballero Bobo* were published in the *Doce Comedias de Cuatro Poetas Naturales de la Insigne y Coronada Ciudad de Valencia*. Valencia, 1608, and Barcelona, 1609.

on this account, be led to suppose that the first two acts are alone to be attributed to Castro, and that after his death an unknown dramatist having discovered the unfinished manuscript was tempted to bring the play to completion by writing the third act, and hoping to add lustre to his own inferior work, ascribed it to Calderón. The fact that the handwriting of the manuscript is not the same throughout does not militate against the theory, as we might suppose the completer of the play to have copied the first two acts from the original manuscript, adding his own act to the new copy.

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OBITUARY.

PROFESSOR EUGEN KÖLBING.

DIED AUGUST 9, 1899.

The sudden death of the Professor of English at Breslau deprived English Philology of one of its most distinguished representatives, and the Modern Language students at this university of one of the most indefatigable and esteemed of teachers.

Eugen Kölb ing was born on September 21, 1846, in Herrnhut, his father being a physician of that place. After obtaining the certificate of maturity at Bautzen, he proceeded to the University of Leipzig to devote himself to the study of the Classics and Teutonic Philology. He was here especially attracted by Zarncke's Lectures on Old Norse.

In 1868 he graduated, with his dissertation *On the Norse Parzival Saga and its Source*, and at Easter, 1869, he passed the State examination.

After absolving his probationary year (as a master) at the Holy Cross Gymnasium at Dresden, he was employed at the Gymnasiums of Schneeberg and Chemnitz, and, afterwards, for a year (1892-3) at the Strassburg Library, under Barack. It was at this time, too, that his *Investigations on the Omission of the Relative Pronoun in the Teutonic Languages* appeared, as well as a *Contribution to the Syntax of the Compound Sentence*, Strassburg, 1872, and his first Norse publication of importance, the edition of the *Riddara Sögur*,

Strassburg and London, 1872.

In 1873 he obtained the *venia legendi* at Breslau, with a treatise *On the Norse Forms of the Partonopeus Saga*, his introductory course of lectures being on early Norse literature.

Three years afterwards appeared his *Contributions to the Comparative History of Romantic Poetry and Prose of the Middle Ages, with a special consideration of English and Norse Literature*. Breslau, 1876.

We here see Kölbing breaking ground in what was to be his special domain: Medieval Romantic Literature, in the consideration of which he was especially drawn to the study of the Norse Language and Literature. His later publications in Norse are of special value, as in them he utilized Cederschöld's criticisms of his edition of the *Riddara sögur*.

Nor was the field of the Romance Languages and Literature neglected, as is evidenced by his lectures on Old-French Literature, the publication of the reprint of the Venetian MS. of the *Chanson de Roland* (Heilbronn, 1877), of the old French source of *Amis and Amiles*, and *Hue de Rotelandes' Ipomedon* (edited with Koschwitz, Breslau, 1889, Leipzig, 1890).

In 1899 appeared Kölbing's revision of Fiedler's *Scientific Grammar of the English Language*, and in the following year his translation of the Icelandic *History of Gunnlaug Snake-tongue*, Heilbronn, 1898.

At the same time appeared the edition of the Norse and English versions of the Romance of *Sir Tristan*, with historical introduction, notes and German translation (originally edited by Sir W. Scott, 1864), Heilbronn, 1878-1882.

In 1880 Kölbing was appointed extraordinary Professor; in 1881 he published the *Elis saga ok Rosamundu* (Heilbronn); then followed *Amis and Amiloun* with the supplement *Amicus ok Amilius rimur*, Heilbronn, 1884. *Altengl. Bibliothek*, Bd. ii; the three versions of *Ipomedon*, Breslau, 1889, Leipzig, 1889; *Arthur and Merlin*, according to the Auchinleck MS. (Leipzig, 1890, *Altengl. Bibl.*, Bd. iv.); and the *Romance of Sir Beves of Hamtoun* (London, 1894, *Early English Text Society*). It was at this time that Kölbing received his appointment as ordinary Professor at Breslau (1886).

His edition of the *Siege of Corinth*, (Berlin, 1893), opens the list of critical editions of Byron's books, and it was followed after a short interval by *The Prisoner of Chillon and other Poems*, Weimar, 1896 (reviewed in MOD. LANG. NOTES in December, 1897). This was followed by a separate edition of the *Prisoner of Chillon*, in Hoops' *Englische Text Bibliothek* (Weimar, 1898).

As a co-operator in the *Altnordische Saga Bibliothek* (edited by Cederschöld, Gering, Mogk), he then edited the *Flores Saga ok Blankiflur* (*An. B.*, Bd. v. Halle, 1896), and the *Ivens Saga An. B.*, Bd. vii, Halle, 1898).

Prof. Kölbing had also undertaken for the E. E. T. Society's *Extra Series* a parallel text edition of all the six MSS. of the *Ancren Riwele*, and one of the *Destruction of Jerusalem*.

He had also contemplated, shortly before his death, the publication of a literary historical dissertation on *Don Juan*, and was occupied with his projected edition of *Childe Harold*, a contribution to the textual criticism of which had already appeared in 1896,¹ when failing health compelled him to seek the sanitary resort, Herrenalp.

Even here his love of work did not desert him, and it was just after placing his "imprimatur" on a sheet intended for the printer that the devoted scholar was suddenly snatched away by a fit of apoplexy.

Owing to the great distance of his Black Forest retreat from the deceased's Silesian home, only a limited number of friends and admirers were able to attend the funeral, which took place on the evening of August 11.

The Breslau Modern Language students had not, however, neglected to send a deputation of three members, who, in the picturesque costume of their society, led the procession, as it wended its way, under the rays of the setting sun, through the streets of the idyllic little town to the lofty church-yard. Here an eloquent address was delivered by Pastor R. Kölbing, of Fischbach im Riesengebirge, who, speaking on the text I. Cor. 13, 8-10: Die Liebe höret nimmer auf, Unser Wissen ist Stückwerk. eulogised the Professor's sterling qualities of heart and head, especially his devotion to his

¹ Zur Textüberlieferung von C. Harold, *Cantos i and ii*, Leipzig, 1896.

science, while Professor Schröer, of the University of Freiburg i. Br., as representative of the study of English Philology, emphasized the international reputation of the deceased, his pioneer work in the field of comparative Teutonic and Romance medieval literary history, and especially his services to the cause of English Philology, for which, by his editorship of *Englische Studien*, he contributed to secure an independent position amid its kindred sister sciences.

To these manifestations of admiration and esteem we may add Professor Appel's characterization of the departed scholar as the most productive member in the brilliant constellation of English Philologists; further, an obituary article in the last number of *Englische Studien* by Professor Kaluza, a former pupil; and lastly, a memoir by Dr. Weyrauch, in *Neuphilologische Blätter* (7. Jahrg. 1898, 1899, 20 Oct., Hoffmann, Leipzig), to which the writer is indebted for most of the facts contained in this memoir. Professor Appel, it may be explained, was the spokesman on behalf of the late professor's colleagues at a memorial meeting held on November 5, 1899, in the auditorium of the Archæological Museum, Breslau, when Dr. Weyrauch gave an eloquent resumé of Kölbing's services as a scholar and teacher, speaking as the last of his pupils. Amid the reminiscences dwelt upon by the speaker is one which the writer, glad also to discharge his debt of esteem and gratitude towards an esteemed teacher and friend, would recall with equal pleasure: the Old Norse exercises at the professor's house, when it was indeed 'a real pleasure to be initiated into the mysteries of the crabbed Old Icelandic tongue' and to learn its relation to, and affinity with, the kindred Teutonic languages.

In endeavoring to estimate Kölbing's general position as a scholar, we are reminded of an apt characterization of the German mind as possessing in a high degree "two tendencies which are often represented as opposed to each other, namely, largeness of theoretic conception, and thoroughness in the investigation of the facts."²

Now of these two characteristics the late Professor possessed the last in a very marked

degree. His was of that order of thorough and exact scholarship, which, scorning nothing so much as superficiality and dilettantism, in the love of truth spares no pains in the investigation of the subject in hand, leaving no stone unturned to base its scientific structures on a broad and secure foundation.

The philosophical habit of mind which enables its owner to comprehend the single literary phenomena in their universal significance, to grasp what is essential in an epoch, a work, or a character, to the neglect of what is irrelevant, and to trace their development, the ability to combine the scattered fragments of knowledge into a comprehensive system, are qualities we look for rather in the philosophical historian of literature than in the philologist.

And yet we should do Kölbing injustice if we were to overlook the broad basis on which his philological and literary investigations were conducted.

True, he did not live to leave on record a comprehensive work on medieval Romantic Literature, but his researches established results of the greatest value for such a comprehensive treatment of the subject. That such comprehensive treatment of a period is often excluded by the detailed investigations of the philologist has been already hinted; it may further be owned that such minute linguistic study tends more or less to exclude the æsthetic appreciation of an author in favour of a mechanical and formal conception of the function of philology, particularly in its relation to literature, which, in the spirit of the classical scholars censured by Byron, would place the aids to literary study, the constitution of the text, textual criticism, etc., above the study itself.

"Caring more for Porson and for Porson's note,
Than for the text upon which the critic wrote."

In this way science gains, but the individual loses. Deprived of the ethical and æsthetic value of the study of literature, and compelled mainly to investigate facts and laws, the student acquires scientific method, but too often at the cost of that training of the emotions, imagination, and taste which the humanistic ideal keeps, or should keep in view.

² Quoted by Buchheim (*German Prose Composition*) from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, March 7, 1865.

The writer is, therefore, far from endorsing, without reserve, the attacks made on the Oxford School of Literæ Humaniores by adherents of the scientific movement on the ground of its being a mere "School of Rhetoric for the upper classes."³ The ethical and æsthetic ideals kept alive by the Literæ Humaniores course are perhaps at times too much neglected by the adherents of scientific Philology, which possessing its appropriate value in its place, is yet, in relation to literature, a mere Hilfswissenschaft, the ideal aims of literary culture being of more importance than the means to their attainment. In this connection Science does indeed require to be reminded of Tennyson's utterance: "She is the second, not the first."

That the late Professor, in his devotion to the principles and method of the strictly philological school, by no means intended to depreciate the literary æsthetic side of the study of English in what seemed to him its proper place is but a fair inference from his statements⁴ and practice.

Rightly or wrongly, he considered literary æsthetical criticism above the reach of immature students, for whose capacity philological investigations on questions of fact were better adapted; and yet by his lectures on the history of literature, his introductions to his critical editions of English authors—a mine of literary and bibliographical information—as well as by his recognition of the importance of the study of modern literature, of the Realien of literature, of the practical side of the study, he showed that he by no means wished to reduce it to the level of a one-sided strictly linguistic study of the older stages of the language, and, as far as literature is concerned, to mere "exercises in grammar." His lectures, it will be seen, included, besides courses on historical grammar, interpretation of Zupitza's *Old English Reader*, Chaucer, etc., also courses on the Literature of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; The English Drama, before and after Shakespeare; Shakespeare's Life and Works, with interpretation of *Macbeth*; Milton's Life and Works; Byron's Life and Works, with interpretation of *Childe Harold*

I; Encyclopedia of English Philology (upon the function and methods of the study, history of Philology in England and abroad, chief scholars and their achievements, etc.)—a curriculum which cannot be fairly said to exclude the modern literature, the latest periods of which Prof. Kölbing, however, left to the Lecturer. His notes on a modern English author, that is, Byron, it may be further noted in this connection, turn little on purely linguistic questions; namely, Etymology, and are devoted rather to elucidating the sense, for which purpose an extensive use is made of translations.

That the opponents of the strictly philological movement in their insistence on a greater attention to the study of literature as such, especially on its æsthetic side, are not wholly in the wrong will be readily admitted by all those persons inside and outside academic circles, not merely by literary dilettanti, but by philological scholars themselves, who, with all due recognition of the value of philological study in its place, yet remain true to the ideal of a refining and elevating culture, upheld by humanism. On the other hand, with all due appreciation of the value of purely literary culture, it is only fair on the part of students of literature to acknowledge the immense obligations under which their study is laid by the pioneer work of philological specialists.

If these do not always combine the special and rare gifts of the philosophic historian of literature, with the thoroughness of investigation of the philologist, they have at least produced invaluable materials for the critical and æsthetic study of literature, and we cannot but, in the case of the departed scholar, advise the perseverance with which he undertook the severe labors of a scientific pioneer of literary study, the resolution with which, like Browning's "Grammarians," regardless of the world's censure, clung fast, through good and evil reports, to his ideal of a scholarly philological method.

In taking leave of the distinguished scholar we thus deplore the loss of one of the greatest authorities, and certainly one of the most productive of laborers in the field of medieval

³ See an article on "Modern Oxford" in the *Progressive Review*, London, Horace Marshall & Son, Dec. 1896, p. 212.

⁴ See especially the article "Altenglisch, Neuenglisch und die wissenschaftliche Arbeit deutscher Universitätslehrer," *E. Stud.* xx, p. 459 ff.; further *E. S.* xxvi, 445 ff, and xli, 99 ff.

Romantic literature, especially in its international relations; further of a Byron scholar, whose profound knowledge of his subject was based on a wide reading to which his unrivalled Byron library forms a striking testimony; and last but not least, of a man whose sterling qualities of character, devotion to duty, kindness of disposition, and readiness to promote the intellectual efforts and sympathies in the personal well-being of others, will remain perpetually enshrined in the hearts and memories of his pupils and friends.

F. H. PUGHE.

Breslau.

BRIEF MENTION.

Friedrich Kluge's new quarterly, the *Zeitschrift für deutsche Wortforschung*, has made its appearance. The first issue, dated May, 1900, contains on eighty large octavo pages some thirty contributions to word-history, etymology, semasiology, and kindred subjects. Word-history receives the largest share of attention. The most notable contribution is Richard M. Meyer's discussion of the history of the word *Übermensch*, from its first appearance in the *Urfaust*, to the present day, and the evolution of the conception underlying it, from its primitive form in antiquity to its remarkable culmination with Nietzsche; though assailable in some of its details, the article is a model of thoughtful and scholarly *Wortforschung*. Friedrich Kluge discusses the origin of the student term *Philister*, and adduces new evidence from a manuscript volume in the Jena University library; he also publishes a soldiers' song of 1608, containing a number of terms from the rogues' jargon, a dictionary of which he is about to publish. Selmar Kleemann gives an extensive list of students' slang terms from the literature of the eighteenth century. E. Wölfflin finds the word *Glocke* as early as the seventh century, in Latin writings (*clocca*, *glocum*). There are minor articles on word-history by W. Creizenach (*aufischen*, *Interesse*, Lessing's opinion of certain words and word-forms: *Vortrab*, *Nachtrab*, *ade*, *denken*=*opinari*, the ending *-aner*), A. Kopp (*Blaustrumpf*), H. Klenz (*Gänsefüßchen*), F. Wrede (*Sommerfrische*), J. Minor (*bekleiden*), H. Klenz (*Katzenjammer*), Dr. Kant (*Rechen*=*Enterich*). A few etymological notes by H. Schuchardt deal with *Stube*, *Kuchen*, *Wirtel*, *Schnörkel*. J. Minor quotes instances of the

use of *mantschen* in South Germany, and elucidates the meaning of *erathmen* (*Urfaust*) by a passage from one of Eichendorff's poems; O. Behaghel discusses the origin of *Stroh-wittwer*; Creizenach publishes part of a poem of 1555 in support of R. Hildebrand's explanation of *durchfallen*, and quotes an observation by Rabener on the use of *ein=talis* (*ein Mann wie*). The articles on the semasiology of certain phrases (P. Pietsch: *Kein dank dazu haben* and *im Stich lassen*; I. Bolte: *einem den Göttern singen*) are the least satisfactory of all; none of them carries conviction.

In the field of word-formation Behaghel contributes interesting articles on Nouns derived from Verbs, and on the Formative Suffix *-er*; and Kluge discusses the ending *-enser*. A. Gombert proves conclusively J. H. Campe's authorship of the *Neue Froschmäusler* (attributed by Gödeke, *Grundriss*,² ii. 509 to Stengel); the publication of this paper in Kluge's journal is apparently due solely to the fact that Gombert's evidence is derived from Campe's dictionaries.—A number of OHG. glosses found by A. Holder, notes by F. Kluge on some of the Trier glosses, and two passages quoted by Selmar Kleemann from eighteenth century writers, on account of their bearing on the excessive use of foreign words at that time, complete the contents of the number. The journal is printed in handsome German type, on excellent paper. It has the advantage of a practically clear field of its own and cannot fail, in the hands of its distinguished editor, to concentrate and to give an additional impulse to the rapidly growing activity in the domain of lexicology.

An important and most welcome bibliographical publication is announced for 1901: A. L. Jellinek, assisted by F. Dietrich, E. Roth, and M. Grolig, is preparing, as a supplement to the *Bibliographie der deutschen Zeitschriften-Literatur*, a *Bibliographie der deutschen Rezensionen*. The editors will include in their list reviews of books in whatever field of human knowledge, but will confine their attention to periodicals written in German. To facilitate reference, the reviews will be arranged in the alphabetical order of their authors, and there will be an index of subjects. The work is to be continued in regular annual volumes, and will be a welcome aid to scholars in all departments of learning.